

WEATHER.

Fair and continued warm tonight; tomorrow, showers and thunderstorms; cooler late tomorrow afternoon and night. Temperature for 24 hours ended at 2 p.m. today: Highest, 90, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 71, at 5:30 a.m. today. Full report on page 7.

Closing N. Y. Stocks and Bonds, Page 19

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TWO CENTS.

SHERIFF AND 8 STRIKERS DEAD, MANY ARE WOUNDED, IN BATTLE OF 400 AT WEST VIRGINIA MINE

**Tipple, Dynamited During Fight,
Burns to Ground; Attackers
Pouring in Deadly Volleys.**

**DEFENDERS, IN DARING CHARGE
UNDER FIRE, FORCE RETREAT**

**Sniping Still Continues While Miners Are
Rescuing Wounded Comrades and
Police Are Rushed to Scene.**

WELLSBURG, W. Va., July 17 (by Telephone from Pittsburgh).—Sheriff H. H. Duvall and eight men are known to have been killed and a large number wounded in a fight at the Clifton mine of the Richland Coal Company, ten miles from Wellsburg, near the Pennsylvania state line, today. The dead were brought to Wellsburg and the wounded taken to Wheeling hospitals.

T. H. Duvall, who was with his father at the mine when the fight took place, accompanied the body of his father to their home here.

PREPARE FOR IMMINENT ATTACK.

"There had been rumors for some time that the mine was to be attacked, because it had been operating non-union," said Duvall, "and last night we heard the attack was to be made soon. The sheriff had a detail of men at the mine, but he gathered up a number of others here in Wellsburg and we went out to the mine last night. The report was that a big crowd of men were on their way from over the state line in Pennsylvania, and after we reached the mine the sheriff placed guards around the property."

BATTLE STARTS AT DAYBREAK.

"Nothing happened until about daybreak, when firing began from the top of the hill above the mine opening. We replied to the fire, and the sheriff ordered the men to move up the hill. They responded, firing as they went. The sheriff reached the top before he was killed. I saw him a few minutes before, and he was hurrying after a small part of the mob. I suppose he was killed shortly after that, because I found his body there when I came up."

Tipple Blown Up.

"The mob seemed to be armed with all kinds of guns, and had abundant ammunition, because they kept shooting. I saw many of them hit, even after we had broken their line and they were running over the hill."

"Some of them evidently got in behind us, because they exploded a mine and it was blown up. I think it caught fire and was burned to the ground, although I don't know. None of us paid much attention to it. We were busy trying to break up that mob."

"I don't know how many of the men who attacked us were killed. There were at least eight, for I saw nine. I saw that many bodies. There may have been others out in the woods through which they ran when we went after them. I know a lot of them were wounded, but of course it will take some time to get the number, as the less seriously wounded were helped away by their friends."

400 in Attacking Mob.

"There must have been 300 or 400 in the mob, while Sheriff Duvall had not more than twenty men with him. The tipple and the village of Cliftonville are in a hollow and the mine opening is on the hillside not far from the tipple. The mob gathered in the brush at the top, and opened fire on the tipple. As soon as the shooting began we started up the hill after them, and from then until they had all disappeared everybody was shooting his best."

"So far as I know only one of our men was killed, Irwin Mozingo, a special deputy, who had joined father last night when we were on the way to the mine, was wounded. He was shot in the face and pretty badly hurt."

"We succeeded in capturing some of the men in the party, nine, I believe, and we brought them here under guard. I don't know who they are. None of the dead strangers has been identified."

Police Aid Rushed.

The news was late in reaching Wellsburg, but as soon as the extent of the fight became known a call was made to Gov. Morgan and Col. Jackson Arnold, commanding the state police, for help. Capt. White, commanding Company A of the state police, was ordered to move his men from Haywood, W. Va., to Wellsburg without delay, but reported that discontinue of a Baltimore and Ohio train between Fairmont and Wheeling was delaying prompt movement of the men. Sgt. Ruth, in command of a detachment of state police at Mountsview, also was ordered to get to Wellsburg as quickly as possible, and within an hour was on the way with his force.

Sheriff Put in Charge.

Sheriff Clouse of Wheeling was instructed by Gov. Morgan to take charge of the situation at Wellsburg, and arrived here before noon. The town was thrown into a ferment of excitement, but no immediate trouble was anticipated by the authorities, although it is the center of an important mining region.

Some of the mines in this vicinity have operated with forces more or less depleted since the strike was called last April, and the Clifton mine was one of them. Mines over the line in Pennsylvania, from which the attacking party is believed by authorities to have come, have been closed.

FIRING STILL CONTINUES.

Ambulances on Way to Get Wounded Are Turned Back.

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio, July 17.—Automobiles carrying newspapermen and ambulances proceeding from Wellsburg and Pollansboro, W. Va., to the Richland mines turned back by bullets at 8:45 this morning, according to word received here. Firing as many as possible are proceeding.

OPERATORS' REPLY EXPECTED TONIGHT

Situation Here Rests Pending Probable Acceptance of President's Proposals.

OGLE AT WHITE HOUSE

Hoover Also at Conference With Chief Executive—United Mine Workers' Committee in Session.

By the Associated Press.

Intimation was given in well informed governmental circles this afternoon that the administration was preparing to take drastic action within the next forty-eight hours in the coal strike situation. The President was represented as being of the opinion that inasmuch as the miners' representatives had refused government arbitration and the bituminous operators were undecided on acceptance of such a proposal that the interest of the public demanded immediate reopening of the mines.

With the operators of both bituminous and anthracite mines in continuous session since early last night, the coal strike situation today rested as it had since Saturday afternoon, when the President was advised that the United Mine Workers had voted to reject the government proposal for arbitration. Indications were not lacking, however, that the operators might seize the opportunity to line themselves up definitely in favor of the government arbitration plan, although Ogle, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, was in the White House.

While the operators were meeting at the Washington Hotel, the policy committee of the United Mine Workers met again at Red Cross headquarters to discuss the letter of the government arbitration plan and to receive the report of the committee which transmitted the rejection of the arbitration plan to the President Saturday afternoon.

At the Washington Hotel, the chief spokesmen for the operators' group, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover, were closed with the President for almost an hour today. Neither would make any comment on their discussion, although Ogle, accompanied by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, was in the White House.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 17.—Five men suffering from gunshot wounds drifted into the office of Dr. Quinn here this morning and asked that their wounds be dressed. Each had been shot in the arm and one, in addition, had been hit in the leg. They did not give their names, nor did they explain how they came by their injuries.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 17.—Sheriff Otto Leulen, deputies and state police arrived early today broke up a mob of men who were on their way to the Lincoln Hill mine, near here. Nine arrests were made. The mine has been operating with non-union men since the coal strike was called.

The War Department had received no report beyond press dispatches to day on the attack on the Standard mine of the Richland Coal Company.

DOVE OF PEACE HOVERS OVER STRIKE SITUATION

**Only Coal Obstacle Is Division of Operators.
Bar to Rail Settlement Is Cutting of Seniority and Other Rights.**

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Sparring for position and trying to get the best bargain they can, the various parties to the railroad and coal strikes are convinced that they must make peace soon or run counter to drastic action by the federal government.

The general opinion here is that the coal strike will be settled, along with the railroad strike, before many days have elapsed. No such impression of hopeless deadlock as usually forecasts a long strike can be obtained by talking with any of the principals or their spokesmen. The nearness of an agreement in the rail strike is such that the President has hesitated to use federal troops lest the situation may be aggravated and peace prevented. The coal miners are aching to modify their refusal of arbitration, and the government has been trying ever since Saturday to prevail upon the coal operators to take the necessary action which will make arbitration possible.

Would Lure Non-Union Men.

The single obstacle in the coal controversy has been the division among the operators. The miners, before accepting arbitration, want to be convinced that the decision will apply to all coal operators, or at least a substantial majority such as will fix a scale for the industry. Because a number of the coal operators who run non-union mines refuse to come into the fold and accept the jurisdiction of the arbitration tribunal, efforts to getting to word received here. Firing as many as possible are proceeding.

however, and when 50 or 60 per cent of the total tonnage of coal is represented in the central body which accepted the arbitration the strike will come to an immediate end. Confidence that it will be settled rests largely upon the fact that peace negotiations are being conducted with the chief executives are refusing. It is difficult to imagine, however, that the eastern roads will insist on a course which will prolong the present strike and add to its perils.

Believe President Should Act.

Presidential action in the rail strike is bound to be a corollary of any settlement reached. The President has not heretofore been as fully appreciative of the dangers of permitting railroad executives to ignore the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board. He is being urged to take some step which will assure the railway employees that the government does not have one standard for employers and quite another for employees.

The railroads have resorted to court action and other dilatory moves which have the effect of precluding jurisdiction over certain phases of working rules and labor standards. This process has caused many of the railway employees' leaders to lose faith in the Labor Board.

Mr. Harding is aware that irrespective of the details of the settlement, the present rail strike situation must be done by the chief executive to restore the confidence of the workers in the power and authority of the Labor Board as it applies to railroad managers. It is a question of mutual confidence again between the strikers and the operators, rather than concrete grievances which are being brought up and threatened empty coal mines.

UNION MAY OUTLAW 25,000 TRACKMEN WHO JOINED STRIKE

**Labor Vice President Issues
Warning as Others
Threaten to Quit.**

**SPREAD OF WALKOUT
LOOMS AS MANY VOTE**

Clerks on 60 Roads Cast Ballots.

Big Four in Kansas Seek Sanction to Stop Work.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Approximately 25,000 maintenance of way men have struck without permission from President Grable, J. C. Smock, vice president of the union, estimated today.

Mr. Smock said the strikers probably will be outlawed by their national officers.

Peace negotiations in the railway strike temporarily were at a standstill today. Rail heads and strike leaders expected today's developments to indicate more clearly the ultimate outcome, however, with statements and circumstances arising pointing toward a spread or settlement.

Much importance was attached to the number of shoumen returning to work today, as this date marked the time limit for retaining seniority and other rights.

Hopes for a settlement at an early date appeared to be based chiefly upon the attitude of E. F. Grable, president of the Maintenance of Way Employees' Union, who is expected at Chicago today from Washington, where he held a conference with President Harding. Mr. Grable said he would confer with members of the United States Railroad Labor Board here to get support for preventing carriers from requiring maintenance of way men to do strikers' work.

Maintenance Men Resist.

Another indication of a drift toward peace was seen in the statement of R. A. Henning, general chairman of the Federated Shop and Railway Workers' Union, that the refusal of eastern roads to agree to reinstate striking shop crafts workers with their full seniority rights was preventing a settlement as far as the roads of the northwest are concerned. He said that the refusal of the roads to agree to reinstate striking shop crafts workers with their full seniority rights was preventing a settlement as far as the roads of the northwest are concerned. He said that the refusal of the roads to agree to reinstate striking shop crafts workers with their full seniority rights was preventing a settlement as far as the roads of the northwest are concerned.

Ask for Strike Sanction.

Topeka, Kan., unions of the Big Four brotherhoods and switchmen's Union petitioned their officers for permission to go on strike July 20.

In St. Louis fifty stationary firemen and oilers, employed by the Terminal Railroad Association, voted to strike today.

Clerks and station employees on more than 200 class 1 roads have taken strike votes, according to information received here. At Milwaukee the vote was 88 per cent in favor of the strike.

Reports of cancellation of trains, because of shortage of coal and equipment, and of violence, continued to come in.

Gov. Kendall of Iowa issued a warning to mine and railroad strikers and sympathizers in that state not to interfere with the activities of railroad employees, who are being urged to strikebreakers. A similar report from Holington, Kan., to Gov. Allen called for investigation and report whether troops were necessary.

Switch Through Three Times.

At Nevada, Mo., it was reported that a switch on the main line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad had been thrown three times, but that it was discovered each time by employees before an accident resulted.

A guard at Brosley, Mo., shot and slightly wounded a non-strike sympathizer during an argument about the strike.

A special agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad was shot and killed accidentally during a friendly dispute with another agent at Harvard, Ark.

STRIKE UP TO ROADS.

Forcing of Other Work Upon Men Only Cause, Says Grable.

By the Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Members of the maintenance of way union who engaged in an unauthorized strike will not be expelled from the union at the moment, but brotherhood organizers will be sent to interview the strikers and attempt to persuade them to remain at work pending final decision as to a national strike, E. F. Grable, president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Workers, said here this morning.

No strike call for the 400,000 members of the union was made in a meeting before Thursday, and a walkout will not be ordered then if the railroads desist from their reported efforts to induce members of the union to perform duties of striking shop workers, Mr. Grable said.

Will Confer With Board.

Mr. Grable sent out a call for a meeting Thursday before leaving for Chicago, where he hopes to confer with the Railroad Labor Board and insist that body in its efforts toward ending the alleged practice of the railroads of assigning the work of strikers to shop employees belonging to his organization.

What railroads were insisting on shutting the strikers' duties Mr. Grable was not prepared to say, but he declared he had received many protests from his men against such action.



STRIKE UNCERTAIN ELECTION ELEMENT

**Textile Workers May Have
Effect on Results in
Rhode Island.**

GOOD SHOWING BY G. O. P.

Former Gov. Beekman Expected to Give Senator Gerry Warm Fight.

By N. O. MESSENGER.

Staff Correspondent of The Star.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17.—One of the doubtful states in the next senatorial election will be Rhode Island, with the republicans now considered to have a fair show of gaining the seat held by Senator Gerry, democrat. While the all-time record of the state has been in favor of the republicans, the effect of the textile strike and the swing of the vote of some 75,000 women who will take part in his senatorial contest.

The contesting candidates in November will be R. Livingston Beekman, republican, and Senator Gerry, democrat. While the all-time record of the state has been in favor of the republicans, the effect of the textile strike and the swing of the vote of some 75,000 women who will take part in his senatorial contest.

Entrance Through Society. It seems that in this state in recent years entry into the United States Senate is through a society of great wealth. Neither of these gentlemen is a native son of Rhode Island, but both came from New York. One of the complaints against Senator Gerry in his own party is that he has "imported" New York politics into the state.

Another uncertainty of the future is the strength of the independent vote, which is steadily increasing. This was shown in the election of a democratic mayor of Providence when Harding carried the state by a landslide. Rhode Island is regarded as normally a republican state.

There are no indications of the existence here to any extent of the spirit of revolt in the republican party which has been rampant in Indiana, Iowa and Pennsylvania.

No Individual G. O. P. Leader. At present, Rhode Island republicans are unbossed by an individual. In the lifetime of the late Charles R. Braden the state had a boss of the type of Penrose, but as in Pennsylvania the dead lion left no successor.

Now there is a coterie of small would-be bosses, none with a considerable following that could be delivered. The democrats have a strong leader in the person of Patrick Henry Quinn, who keeps the state in his hand.

It is seriously concerning the people of the state at this moment—that is, the thinking, sympathetic element which has a thought above the pleasures and gratifications of the moment—is the great strike among the textile workers. What effect it will have upon politics is problematical. The politicians are thinking about electing a United States senator of the democratic or republican political faith; the earnest, public-spirited souls are wondering how the industrial sore that is eating into a large section of the population can be cured.

Blame on Employers.

This is the twenty-second week of a strike among the textile workers of the state. It was a strike not for higher wages but against a reduction of wages, following sharply upon a previous reduction of a 20 per cent, which had been accepted by the workers without a murmur. It is said here by neutral observers that the employers were largely to blame for the crisis which they acted in a ruthless manner; that they did not call in the leaders of the employees and endeavor to arrive at an understanding, but that they abruptly announced a cut in wages overnight and stood pat on that.

When efforts were made to submit the differences to arbitration the employers refused. They felt that they could wear the strikers out in course of time, it is alleged, and have achieved their end. It is partially heretofore to that course. It is partially heretofore to that course. It is partially heretofore to that course.

But the question is whether such a victory, if it is achieved, will be worth the loss of the state's pickpocket.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1.)

KNICKERBOCKER DEBRIS YIELDS TEN DIAMONDS

**Large Turquoise in Second Ring Recovered
By Wreckers Among Crumbled
Concrete and Cinders.**

Grim details of the Knickerbocker Theater tragedy are still being written. This morning workmen engaged in clearing out the interior of the photoplay house unearthed two rings, which were mixed in with the crumbled concrete, cinders and splinters.

The first ring found was a cluster of ten diamonds, in good condition and valued by the police at \$150. The second, a large turquoise, was marred only by a gash down the center. Both were found in the left center section of the theater and directly under the edge of the balcony.

The jewelry was turned over to Policeman F. B. Owens, on duty while the excavating is under way, who handed them in to police headquarters.

Aside from the two rings, other articles, but of less value, were unearthed today by the workmen. These included several pairs of eyeglasses, a gold knife and chain attached, an army officer's hat shield and two women's purses, one containing 65 cents and a car ticket across the bridge.

After the interior of the house has been cleared out the walls will be razed.

PEOPLE SOON HELD FOR ASSAULT

When the Capital Traction Company complies with certain legal requirements, it will be given permission by the War Department to extend its line from M street across the new Georgetown bridge and construct a loop on the U. S. reservation at Roslyn, Va. That action will be taken by Secretary of War D. C. Hoagland, chief of engineers of the Army, and of the District Commissioners, as well as an opinion rendered today by Gen. J. A. Hull, judge advocate general of the Army.

Because the act of May 18, 1916, authorizing the extension of the Washington and Old Dominion railway was permitted to lay a double track across the bridge, the company has since relinquished that privilege, the chief law officer of the War Department has decided.

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MORATORIUM HELD VITAL TO GERMANY BY INVESTIGATORS

**Reparations Body to Be Told
Two-Year Halt in Cash
Indemnities Needed.**

**THINK BERLIN SINCERE
IN CUTTING EXPENSES**

Frenchman Will Sign Report, But Holds Dissenting Opinion, Rumors Declare.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 17.—The members of the allied committee on reparations returned to Paris today from a month's inquiry in Berlin with the majority of its members convinced that a moratorium of two years or more on cash indemnity payments is the only solution of the present financial crisis in Germany.

The report of the committee to the reparations commission probably will be made Thursday or Friday. While it will not contain, it appears, a definite recommendation for a moratorium, the members of the committee are expected to inform their respective delegations that a long breathing spell must be accorded Germany.

It was learned from a reliable source that the French member of the committee is the only one who does not favor a moratorium. He probably has expected to sign the report of the committee, which will be strictly technical in character.

The committee's inquiry has led a majority of the members to believe that Germany would make a honest effort to carry out the budgetary reform and other instructions laid down by the reparations commission, but that the country is suffering from the mistakes made before these reforms were instituted.

Long Delay Blamed.

The committee unanimously agrees that the financial crisis in Germany because of her long delay in bringing about the financial reform has prevented the fall of the mark. The investigators, however, are reported to be convinced that the present government of Germany has been doing all it could to comply with the instructions of the reparations commission, but had found it impossible to prevent the present situation arising because the policy pursued by Germany up to a year ago.

The committee concluded an agreement with Germany under which further exports of capital will be absolutely stopped, but the details of the reparations commission, however, are reported to be convinced that the present government of Germany has been doing all it could to comply with the instructions of the reparations commission, but had found it impossible to prevent the present situation arising because the policy pursued by Germany up to a year ago.

The committee is expected to report that the financial crisis in Germany because of her long delay in bringing about the financial reform has prevented the fall of the mark. The investigators, however, are reported to be convinced that the present government of Germany has been doing all it could to comply with the instructions of the reparations commission, but had found it impossible to prevent the present situation arising because the policy pursued by Germany up to a year ago.

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